

Following Long Series of Reverses Allies Take Offensive and Begin to Make Definite Progress on Western and Eastern Fronts

SECOND YEAR.

HOW to wear down the Central Powers was the problem presented to the Allies at the beginning of the second year of the war.

Greater cooperation was shown among the Allies. Conferences were held in Paris and in London. The leaders addressed themselves to the solution of that grim equation whose terms were millions and men. France and Great Britain recalled their skilled artisans from the firing lines and sent them to the shops to turn out guns and shells. Even women by thousands left the home for the lathe. The Allies went into the markets of the world to borrow and to buy. Military stores were piled up in the depots as hundreds of thousands of recruits were trained for war.

To the distant colonies went the Macedonian cry. Great Britain called not in vain upon her Anzac and her Canadian and her tribesmen of the India hills. France obtained troops in her distant settlements, even bringing in the yellow fighting men from Cochinchina.

Twenty million men are in arms throughout the world and at the base of the beetling cliffs of war is accumulating the debris of bodies, of dismantled artillery, of crumbled defenses. The campaigns of 1915-16 carried on at many a front and in distant lands find Essen and Birmingham at grips, for the struggle has become largely one of machinery and of material.

At the West.

The Germans still retained their hold on northeastern France, which they had taken for their own, as they had Belgium. They made use of its factories; they tilled its fields, from which even now they are reaping the harvest; they seized all industries they could so that they might strengthen themselves at every point with the substance of the nation to be spent in the riot of war.

That there would be more determined movements later by the Allies on the western front the German General Staff had long foreseen. The political leaders of Germany knew well that it was necessary to have a battle cry to reconcile the people to incessant warfare. So it was that as early as August of 1915 the Crown Prince was saying, "We must have Verdun."

Verdun, yet untaken, was regarded by the Germans as the key to Paris. Its strategic importance was what it was, but it was not the key to the Teutonic masses. Its name became a slogan.

Verdun is one of the four great strongholds which France had set on her eastern borders. It was taken by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, although it was then considered well nigh impregnable. Five years after the struggle of 1870, France remodeled Verdun. The old bastions of stone or cement were replaced with modern works of earth and sand. Guns of great calibre concealed within it were taken from parts of about the fortifications on railroads. Verdun from its heights has the command of many a mile, and about it are clustered forts in which powerful artillery is emplaced.

The pounding by the Allies in the autumn of 1915 kept the Germans well engaged. The British and the Belgians were attacking on the coast of Belgium by land and sea, and the French, retaining their gains in the Vosges Mountains, were driving away steadily between the rivers Oise and Somme. Miles of German trenches were taken near Loos.

The Germans bombarded Soissons, and from Soissons they were driven back by the French curtain of fire. German posts in the forest of Argonne were destroyed by mines. Poison gas was used in November by the British against the Germans, and all along the line the Allies were employing the same weapons in which their foes had excelled. To meet the pressure, the German General Staff sent 150,000 troops from Antwerp and withdrew several corps intended for the grand assault by the Crown Prince on Verdun.

Even in October of 1915 the Germans were shelling the French citadel on the winning of which their hearts were set. Verdun had been for months within range of their artillery and there had been desultory duels with the big cannon. The able work of the French gunners had, however, kept the German batteries from doing telling damage.

The English were gaining in strength and in December of 1915 came a realignment of their forces. After the battle of Champagne Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Sir John French in the command. It was evident then that in the spring of



Italy's war amid the avalanches.

early summer of 1916 the Allies would make a still more determined drive and the Crown Prince made ready the Teuton counterblast.

Half a million men were brought against Verdun as opposed to the same number of Allied troops. The regiments of the Crown Prince advanced for two miles on a six mile front toward Verdun and 3,000 French soldiers were taken prisoners. The French line was forced back to within five miles of the ancient fortress with enormous losses on both sides. Verdun was veiled in fire and smoke.

One of the outer ring of forts, Douaumont, was taken by assault. The Germans on March 18 gained a sector of the Bois des Corbeaux. Six days later they were driven back at Vaux. For many days the fate of Verdun hung in the balance and the military experts were estimating the advantage which it would bring the Germans when it fell into their hands. That time seems destined not to come, however, for on the 8th of last April the French repulsed the enemy and inflicted heavy losses. Through many campaigns sanguinary though vain attacks of the Germans upon Dead Man's Hill.

The battle for Verdun, regarded as the longest in history, still continues, and is now in its sixth month. Its curving lines extend for miles up hill and down dale and there are trenches only a few hundred yards apart from which the opposing armies are still firing at each other.

The attack on Verdun brought into action 2,000 guns and spent 4,000,000 shells, and is believed to have cost the Germans at least 100,000 lives, or 400,000 casualties in all. In the month of fighting 2,000,000 men on both sides have been engaged and the expenditure of material and munitions has reached an enormous figure.

In the last few weeks the Germans have been drawn from Verdun to meet the grand offensive, "the big push," of the Allies, upon which both the French and the English had spent so many months of preparation. The British had been sending to the field of operations thousands of men who only a few months ago were working in counting houses, on farms or in mines.

The Allies on June 26 last began their bombardment of the Germans from Ypres to the Scheldt. They operated on a line twenty miles long, with Bapaume and Peronne as the middle objectives. At Bapaume the Germans faced the English, at Peronne the French. The Allies penetrated for about five miles into the German lines, making an advance equivalent to that which the Germans effected in the neighborhood of Verdun.

Allies' Offensive Begins. The Franco-British offensive on the Somme opened on July 1, 1916. It was preceded by a bombardment of unparalleled duration and intensity, featured by the appearance of new and gigantic British howitzers. Under this awful hurricane of big gun fire the German first line defenses crumbled. When the British and French troops advanced they reported that they found trenches in which there was not a single survivor, only the dead guarded the silent rifles and machine guns.

German first lines were carried over an extent of twenty-five miles and the second positions pierced at certain points, but up to the present the fighting has been indecisive in so far as the forcing of the Germans to withdraw their main lines is concerned. The fighting has been of the bitterest possible description, and the reports of press correspondents at the front team with accounts of the most amazing heroism and devotion on both sides.

Instances have been recorded of the sole survivor of a company, wounded and without hope, who manfully to the last amid the bodies of his comrades; of isolated detachments who stood off their foes; of days until succor reached them or death; of captured surgeons who bound up the wounds of their captors; of heroic rescues of wounded comrades under fire, and of countless similar deeds that thrilled the watching world.

The despatches of the last few days have told how the British took the village of Pozieres, fighting through it from house to house and driving the Germans before them. Containment, the two Besantins and Longueval, villages considered of great importance



French forces "dug in" for defence of the Meuse.

by the Germans, are also held by the English. The possession of these points gives the English the command of a plateau on which the German lines extend far to the eastward.

The Leipzig redoubt is now the only important field work remaining on this sector of the series of fortifications which protected the second line of the Kaiser from Ancre Brook to the River Somme. So much for the western front, where this month there has been so much of history in the making in hurricanes of lead.

The Eastern Front.

The Teutonic forces when the second year of the war opened were in the ascendancy on the eastern front and the name of Von Hindenburg, their leader, still had magic to win the praise of the fatherland. Prince Leopold and his Bavarians took Warsaw in August of last year. The Germans invested the Russian fortress of Novo-Georgievsk and on August 21 it fell into their hands. After an expenditure of two million shells they gained Ossowietz. Kovno was already theirs.

The Teutons gave up Grodno and retired on the Niemen. The Great Bear was walking backward and the wisecracks said that surely all this was

prevail against the eagles of the Car. Then it appeared that the Germans were lacking in munitions and that Von Hindenburg was complaining that reinforcements and supplies had been denied when he needed them most.

The Germans dug themselves in along the Bag River and fortified Kovno, compelling their citizens to do most of the work. With all their activity they were far from having as much food as they wanted and ammunition was acting as a scarce commodity. The supplies of shells for Russia were increasing. The star of the Russian General Brusiloff rose clear and bright and the deeds of Von Hindenburg, the German, were eclipsed. Brusiloff became the popular hero of the Russians just as his German opponent had been fêted and toasted in Berlin.

The Austro-Hungarian army lost in the great battle for Czernowitz, in which three millions of men were reported to be engaged. Czernowitz was taken by the Car and last March the Russians easily broke through the lines of Von Hindenburg between Vilna and Dvinsk.

The Teutons have now been swept out of Bukovina, that rich crownland of the Austrians and Russian flags fly in its capital, Czernowitz.

slain thousands of their foes by rolling tremendous boulders down from the heights. Last November they were bombarding Gorizia and had set fire to its suburbs.

Austria decided to force them to abandon this assault, and sent 300,000 soldiers to clear all the Trentino of the Italians. The demonstration was spectacular, and the Austrians did well that for the first time since the beginning of the war they entered Italian territory, starting the invasion at Lake Garda. But what might have been an effective offense by the Austrians was dropped, for the night of the invasion the Russians on the eastern front now filed Vienna with grave concern.

Praise for Cadorna.

"Although unprepared for war," says the recently issued Italian statement, "the recently possessed in Gen. Cadorna a powerful organizer and a cautious strategist. Taking the Italian army on its modest peace footing as a backbone, he transformed it, through miracles of energy and military science, into a powerful, efficient, brilliant modern army, which on May 24, 1915, the day after war was declared on Austria, suddenly threw itself across the whole frontier into the enemy's territory."

In doing this, Gen. Cadorna won two

energetically that their removal from the Alps to the Carpathians to fight the Russians has been out of the question.

In Austria Gen. Cadorna likewise outdid his ally. It being materially impossible to give Serbia and Montenegro, he transformed the Albanian support of Vienna into an impregnable stronghold, threatening and checking the Austrians in the same manner that the allied troops at Salonica have held back the Bulgarians.

"King Above All."

"Above all others in this war stands our King, modest soldier and fervent patriot. He and King Albert are the only sovereigns in this war who have never abandoned their place at the front."

The difficulties of the war which Italy is waging may be understood only by visiting our battle fronts. They are stretched along the highest altitudes of which warfare has ever been known. With all the advantages of position, the prior possession of the Austrians, our enemies have to be dug out of their nests, 10,000 feet up and several scores of miles from the sea. The standard of their natural defenses, Austria has added the most powerful modern system of fortifications.

Still the Italians have gained ground, and all along have conquered territory on the right bank of the Isonzo, except at Gorizia and Tolmino, which are entrenched camps defended by almost impregnable mountains, part of the Carpathian, the High Monte Nero Ridge, the Ampozzo territory, including Cortina, and part of the famous Dolomite range, which is the scene of a communication between Toblach and Trento.

Explains the Retreat. "We had almost reached Rovereto when the Austrian invasion into Trentino obliged us to retreat within our own frontiers."

But with this exception the Austrians have always been on the defensive and have lost about 200 towns and villages, 10,000 prisoners, dozens of cannon, hundreds of machine guns, several thousand rifles, all of which has more than ordinary value because they were taken in a mountainous country where it is difficult to replace captured artillery and stores.

Serbia, which in the earlier stages of the war had not felt all its rigors, came in for her punishment in the second year, when the Bulgarians and the Teutons laid waste her territory anew. In her desperate resistance women fought side by side with the men in the trenches, and even old men and children threw bombs against the oncoming foe.

Turkey and the War.

Turkey had her hour of triumph. In the second year, in January, 1916, the British and French naval squadrons, under Admiral Dorey, the English commander, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, had insisted that victory could have been gained if there had been adequate reinforcements.

The Allies, heavily engaged in the Balkan peninsula, had to face either the eventualities of the crushing of Serbia and an unopposed junction of the armies of the Teutonic Powers with those of the Bulgarian-Turkish coalition, or the additional burden of combating the Balkans. The Dardanelles expedition had accomplished no appreciable result, and the need of saving Serbia was more urgent than the opening of the Straits.

Too Late to Save Serbia.

There still appeared to be a certain lack of unanimity among the Allies as to the Gallipoli Peninsula and Salonica. The landing at Salonica was decided upon, however, and, contrary to the Greek Government before the resignation of Premier Venizelos, it began in early October. But it was too late to save Serbia, attacked by the Bulgarians on October 7, when the Germans and Austrians under Field Marshal von Mackensen already had taken Belgrade. Though they fought heroically, the Serbs were overwhelmed by attacks from two sides and driven into Albania, where the armies of the Central Powers formed a junction with the Bulgarians and opened the route to Constantinople.

New difficulties continued to develop for the Allies, however. In Mesopotamia the Turks stopped the advance of Gen. Townshend's force, which had been sent from Baghdad and drove him back to Kut-el-Amara, besieging him there. In Persia the gendarmes revolted against the government, creating fresh embarrassments for the Russians. In the Balkans, after the complete conquest of Serbia and the occupation of a considerable portion of Albania, the Austrians invaded Montenegro, and before the end of January all the Balkan peninsula, with the exception of Greece, Rumania and a little corner of Albania, was in the hands of the Central Powers.

Going into action on a snow capped mountain.

hold of Erzerum to the Caucasian troops of the Car last February. Last week one of the most important bases which the Turks held in Asia Minor, Erzerum, was taken by the Russian troops under Gen. Dudenov. It was one of the strongest military positions in Asia Minor, the headquarters of the Tenth Corps of the Turkish army, and had large military factories.

Russian aviators reported that the Turks for several days had been destroying supplies. The Turkish forces retreated in disorder under Russian pressure, leaving on the road great quantities of cannon, rifles and munitions.

Before the Bear came the Turk had worsted the Lion of Britain. Gen. Townshend, a British commander, after months of hardship in the siege, had been obliged to surrender 10,000 men at Kut-el-Amara. The British expeditions in Mesopotamia were a disaster as they had been at Gallipoli. The brunt of the fighting against the Turk so far has been borne by Russian forces under the Grand Duke Nicholas.

England in the Vortex.

The situation in Ireland differed widely in the second year of the war from what it had been when hostilities began. There had been talk of uprising in Ulster. The opponents of some rule had been drilling with arms. With all alacrity, however, Irish soldiers went to the front and performed deeds of valor.

Germany, counting on internal disturbances to embarrass England, secretly gave assistance in fomenting an Irish rebellion. Sir Roger Casement, who had received his title on account of distinguished services performed for Great Britain, was captured in April last on the Irish coast, to which he had come with a vessel loaded with munitions of war furnished by Germany. The standard of the short lived Irish Republic was raised in the streets of Dublin.

The rising was quickly suppressed. The leaders of the insurrection were captured, court-martialed, and many of them shot. The trial of Sir Roger Casement took place after he had been for weeks a prisoner in the Tower of London. Sentence of death was finally pronounced upon him.

England was stirred within by many unusual events growing out of her tremendous efforts to raise enough men for the national crisis which confronted her. Through the efforts of Lord Kitchener, who called to his aid every device of modern advertising and publicity as well as his skill as a leader of men, Great Britain was enabled to raise an army estimated at 4,000,000 for active service. She passed through a compulsory military service, and adopted many other measures for the strengthening of her forces both on her own island and in her colonies. In the heat of the discussion over recruiting, Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, who had borne much of the burden of creating the new army, came in for censure in various quarters.

The true greatness of "K of K" and the value of his services to his country were recognized anew by the British public when he and his staff were drowned in the British coast on June 7 by the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire. He had embarked that day for Russia, where he was going to consult with the military authorities on the conduct of the war.

That long expected struggle between the main fleets of Great Britain and of Germany came, however, for the first time, on May 31 of this year off the coast of Denmark. It will go down to history as the battle of Jutland. The fight was not one which could be claimed by either side as a conclusive victory. It lifted the naval prestige of Germany and gave the British Admiralty many a serious hour. The control of the seas remained with the British, as the German fleet made for its base again, and the thousands of craft which were accustomed to approach the ports of the British Isles to trade continue to do so and Baltic commerce increased.

The engagement, however, ranks as a celebrated battle because of the size

Germans Hang On Doggedly at Verdun, but Elsewhere Are Forced by Preponderance of Allies' Artillery and Numbers to Take Defensive.

of the armadas engaged and of the practical tests to which many a theory of the new naval warfare was put. The grand fleet of Great Britain was making one of those periodical sweeps through the North Sea as Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, its commander, reports, and was preceded by the squadron of battle cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and the like under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. The engagement began at a point between Skagerrak and Horns Reef and is therefore sometimes referred to as the battle of Skagerrak. The high sea fleet of Germany, consisting of fully 100 vessels, was sighted and Vice-Admiral Beatty at once formed line of battle. He had gone well to the southward when the first intimation of the presence of enemy vessels was given by one of his squadron in order to learn the extent of the enemy he had ordered up a sea-plane for observation. The Germans had the advantage of low visibility most of the time, while the English craft made the better targets because the sun was behind them. They had taken that position to cut off the German craft from their base at Wilhelmshaven. The battle cruisers tried conclusions well with the Germans until the arrival of the grand fleet with its great battleships. Torpedoes were frequently used in the engagement and the destroyers on both sides performed daring feats. The British losses included three of her fine new battle cruisers, the Queen Mary, the Indefatigable and the Invincible, with practically all the brave men on board; three armored cruisers and eight destroyers. The Germans lost eighteen vessels in all, including two battleships, two dreadnoughts, four light cruisers, nine destroyers and a submarine. The carrying power of the guns of the two great fleets was tested to the utmost. The firing began at 15,000 yards and was continued with deadly accuracy on both sides. The conduct of the officers and men of both navies was gallant. One of the most striking passages in the report of the Admiral Jellicoe is where he praises the courage of his enemy. The battle itself has already had a marked influence on the building programmes of other navies, including that of the United States. It demonstrated the value of the battle cruiser and it also showed that in the last analysis the prodigious pondering qualities of such battleships, that came into the last with the grand fleet of Great Britain are essential to success upon the seas.

While the Admiralty dispute as to what proves winged victory should grace their stole out from the German coast a craft entitled to bear the palm of the Jutland, which found the under water street which leads to the shores of the United States. The existence of such vessels as this cargo submarine, with holds filled with valuable dyestuffs and other products now made costly by scarcity, floats the British blockade which fabrics of steel are supplied to the world upon the surface. The Deutschland had crept out of the English Channel, then patrolled by some of the very craft which had engaged the German fleet. For hours she was at the bottom with the eels waiting for her chance to slip away from the gray cordons above. Her commander and his twenty-eight officers and men were rescued with a trunction at Baltimore, where this craft which had realized the dream of the French dreamer, Jules Verne, arrived after evading cruisers of Great Britain and of France beyond the capes. The publication only a few weeks before of an announcement that such a vessel as this was coming to these shores was greeted in many quarters as a hoax, and yet there she was, 360 feet over all, and in every way equipped for her evasive voyage across and under the seas. The coming of the Deutschland, a U boat of peace, raised many a fine point of admiralty and international law and set the wise men at Washington working upon the puzzle of her status. They decided that she was in every sense a merchantman, and therefore could not be sunk by a chance shot, but, as a vessel on a peaceful mission, must be duly warned by any hostile craft which might pursue her beyond the three mile limit.

Beyond the Three Mile Limit.

The thought of the German war U boat, however, has a far different effect upon the American people than did the unarmed craft. The submarines of the Teutonic Powers, despite the numerous representations from this Government, caused the loss of the lives of American passengers at sea and brought the Government into controversy with Austria and Germany. The attack of an Austrian submarine upon the Italian steamship Ancona, on which there were American passengers, caused an interchange of notes. Finally the captain of the submarine was dismissed as a celebrated battle because of the size

Continued on Eighth Page.

War Loan of Belligerents \$40,000,000,000 Since War Began

Entente.	These figures do not include extensive war credits. Estimate of expenditures of five of the Powers from the beginning of the war until Jan. 1, 1916, are as follows:
Great Britain.....	\$11,000,000,000
France.....	8,622,000,000
Russia.....	5,853,000,000
Italy.....	1,385,000,000
Belgium.....	100,000,000
Japan.....	28,000,000
Serbia.....	18,000,000
	\$26,996,000,000
Central Powers.	
Germany.....	\$9,288,000,000
Austria.....	8,596,000,000
Hungary.....	3,596,000,000
Turkey.....	220,000,000
	\$13,104,000,000
Total.....	\$39,550,000,000



GEN. VON KLUCK.

GEN. VON HINDENBURG.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

KRUPP SEIGE GUN.

IN ACTION.

Cossacks are engaging the foe in the passes of the Carpathians and Russian forces are reported within ten miles of the Hungarian frontier. The cables told last week of the wonderful drive which the brilliant Russian leader, Gen. Sakharoff, made along the River Simeyke north of Brody and of the 4,000 prisoners captured.

Russia has thus shown she is well able to take care of the eastern front. She has done more, for she sent some of her finest troops by way of Marselles to cooperate with her allies in the western theatre.

On the Isonzo Front.

The Italians, although they were nearly a year late in joining the struggle, had been adding much to the news of the war. They displayed courage and initiative at every angle. They climbed mountain fastnesses by ropes and surprised Austrian garrisons at their posts. They are reported to have

Casualties for Two Years of the European War Estimated at 13,557,627

	Killed.	Wounded or Missing.	Total Casualties.
Germany.....	907,327	2,255,300	3,162,627
Austria-Hungary.....	500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Turkey.....	60,000	240,000	300,000
Bulgaria.....	40,000	110,000	150,000
France.....	800,000	1,200,000	2,000,000
Great Britain.....	150,000	470,000	620,000
Russia.....	1,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Italy.....	35,000	140,000	175,000
Belgium.....	30,000	120,000	150,000
Total.....	3,522,327	10,035,300	13,557,627

Note: There are no complete figures for the losses occasioned by the European War. The above estimates are based on official returns, various news despatches and on the computations recently made by Major-Gen. Hugh Scott. The casualties for the first year were 8,673,805.